



THE LIGHT FAILED

And Prevented the Destruction of
Rothschild's Paris Bank.

AN ANARCHIST'S BOLD ATTEMPT

To Blow Up the Establishment
Almost Succeeds.

USED A CIGARETTE AS A LIGHTER

And the Ashes Prevented the Fuse
from Igniting—The Man Caught in
the Act by a Detective and Cap-
tured—The Incident Causes a Sen-
sation in Paris—Fears That It Por-
tends a Renewal of the Anarchist
Campaign of Destruction.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—De Rothschild's bank-
ing house in this city was the scene to-
day of another Nihilist attempt. At
5:30 o'clock a man entered the bank
from the Rue La Fayette. In the vesti-
bule a detective who was on guard there
saw a stranger trying to light the fuse
of a bomb which he carried with a
cigarette. The ashes on the cigarette
prevented the ready ignition of the fuse,
and the man seeing that he had been
observed threw the bomb upon the car-
peted floor. The weapon did not ex-
plode, and the man was arrested. When
he was taken to the police office he
boldly avowed himself an anarchist.

According to another account, when
the man with the bomb was arrested, he
was ascending the first stair case leading
to the banking office and had lighted a
match. When he saw that he had been
detected, he threw the bomb to the
ground and ran out into the street, be-
ing pursued by the bank detective. When
overtaken, the desperate man turned
suddenly and confronted his pursuer
with a razor. The officer ward-
ed off a blow, which was aimed at him,
and seized the man by the wrist. A
crowd assembled, attracted by the strug-
gle, and another policeman coming up
the two officers succeeded in overpower-
ing the would-be murderer.

At the police office the man was ex-
amined by Inspector Carnotte, acting
in the absence of Commissary Guerin.
He obstinately refused to talk and was
taken to the central prison. There he
became more communicative and open-
ly professed anarchistic theories, de-
claring that he intended the bomb as
an anarchistic demonstration. The re-
cent explosive letter received at De
Rothschild's bank, and which cost
Baron Alphonse de Rothschild's con-
fidential clerk an eye, the man said
was only a hoax, to-day's attempt being
expected to have a salutary effect. The
man told Commissary Girard that he
made the bomb himself. He expressed
regret that he had not taken enough
precautions to ensure an explosion. He
had tried to light the fuse with a cig-
arette, but the ashes upon the latter in-
terfered. The arrival of the detective
had compelled him to throw the bomb
hastily and by that act he had not ex-
pected to explode it. He said that the
bomb contained chloride of potassium.
He spoke clearly and in a decided
tone. He will be examined in detail to-
morrow.

The man was arrested by a policeman
named Roger. The bomb has been
taken to the municipal laboratory to be
examined.

Commissary Girard and Prefect Lep-
ine are investigating the case.
Police officials believe, from the ap-
pearance of the culprit, that he is a
brother of Powell, who perpetrated the
Madeleine outrage. He is about
thirty-three years of age, of medium
height, beetle-browed, wears a short
mustache, has a swollen stare and is very
pale. He has a way of frequently
clenching his fists.

When taken to the prefecture he re-
fused to give his name or occupation.
He was dressed in dark clothes, and
wore a shirt with red stripes. The
bomb was made of a half pound con-
cretion tied with string and wound about
with wire.
The culprit was miserably dressed
and a razor and brush were found on
him, so it is supposed he is a barber's
assistant. He refused to give any pre-
text for the attempted outrage. His
family lived a long time at Mont Matre,
where active inquiries are proceeding.
Upon being further examined this
evening, he said that the bomb was
composed of chloride of potassium and
blasting powder, and contained no pro-
pelling agent. His act, he said, was a
protest against the proceedings of the
bankers. He had traveled throughout
France, never remaining long in the
same place, in order not to awaken
suspicion. He professes a contempt
for work since every one lives at the
expense of society.

The news of the outrage spread
rapidly in Paris and many fear that it
portends a renewal of an active an-
archist campaign.

PITTSBURGH STREET RAILWAYS.

A Combine Formed to Place Them Under
One Management.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—The
Press-to-morrow will say that there is a
movement on foot, which is expected to
be consummated next week, providing
for the consolidation of all the street
railways in Pittsburgh.

Capitalists of New York, Philadelphia
and Pittsburgh are said to be inter-
ested in the scheme and if carried
through over 200 miles of street rail-
ways will be under one management
and will involve a capitalization of
about \$25,000,000. On the roads there
is said to be a funded debt of about \$10,
000,000. The plan has been under way
since the spring act was passed by the
recent legislature. The moving spirit is
said to be Chris Magee, and P. A. B.
Widener and Wm. L. Ekins are said
to be associated with him.

KNIGHTS OF GOLDEN EAGLE.

N. H. Hest, of Wheeling, Elected Supreme
Representative.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 5.—N. H.
Hest, of Wheeling, was today elected
supreme representative for the Knights
of the Golden Eagle, to represent West
Virginia at the supreme meeting at
Washington in October.

SAVAGE SPANIARDS

Commit Terrible Atrocities in Cuba—Wo-
men and Children Massacred in Cold
Blood by the Troops.

New York, Sept. 5.—Atrocities by
Spaniards as revolting as those com-
mitted by the Japanese at Port Arthur,
have just been reported to the Cuban
revolutionary party in New York.

Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porva-
nir, received a letter to-day containing
details of the capture and re-capture of
the city of Haire and the massacre of
thirty-seven indefensive Cubans—most-
ly women and children—by the Spaniards
under Commander Garrido.

On Tuesday morning a company of in-
surgents under Jose Rabi, surprised the
Spanish garrison in the fortress com-
manding the City of Haire, killing more
than seventy men and took fifty-six
prisoners.

At an hour later three companies of
Spanish troops, under Commander Gar-
rido, came up and after a short but
sharp resistance the Cubans fled, leav-
ing the fortress again in the hands of
the invader.

Soon after the fort had been re-gar-
risoned with Spaniards, one of the
companies broke loose and
began to pillage the city. Com-
mander Garrido himself, Colonel
Franco states, led the uniformed ri-
oters. The Spaniards were wild for the
spilling of blood. Every human crea-
ture who came in their way was ruth-
lessly slain.

"Old and young women, children,
even infants were slaughtered."

"Senorita Dolores Madera, a beauti-
ful girl of eighteen, betrothed to one of
Captain Rabi's lieutenants, was seized
on the street, cruelly beaten, repeatedly
stabbed with bayonets and brutally in-
ulted."

"One of Garrido's captains com-
manded the girl to renounce her
Cuban sweetheart, and swear loyalty
to the Spanish government. She
scornfully refused, and taunted
the Spaniards with their cowardice.
Thereupon the maddened soldiers
seized her, bound her hand and foot,
threw a noose around her neck and
hanged her to a tree and horribly tor-
tured her."

GREENHUT STILL IN IT.

An Important Factor in the New Whisky
Combination.

New York, Sept. 5.—President Frank
Curtis, of the American Distributing
Company, being asked to-day what
effect the proposed formation of a com-
pany to distribute the goods of the re-
organized "whisky trust" would have
on the Independent Distillers' Pro-
tective Association, said to an Asso-
ciated Press reporter: "We are pre-
pared for such a move. The members
comprising our association are now
practically supplying all the dealers
that were formerly considered custom-
ers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding
Company, and we shall certainly avail
ourselves of all legitimate means to re-
tain this trade."

Being asked whether ex-President
Greenhut was affiliated with the new
association, Mr. Curtis replied:

"Mr. Greenhut is still connected with
the distilling business and undoubtedly
is a large factor to be considered at this
time."

"We have the benefit of his recog-
nized ability as an organizer and his
long experience in the business."

Mr. J. S. Bach, a director of the
American Spirits Manufacturing Com-
pany, the successor of the whisky trust,
on being shown Mr. Curtis' statement,
said:

"The only comment I care to make is
that the Independent Distillers and
American Distributing Company are to
be congratulated on the accession of Mr.
Greenhut to the leadership of this new
combination."

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Sequel to a Mysterious Disappearance
at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 5.—Abraham
Baer, of Cambridge, was arrested to-
day, charged with the murder of Louis
Sindler, who mysteriously disappeared
about six weeks ago. Warrants are also
out for Isaac and Lewis Baer, sons of
the prisoner, who are accused of com-
plicity in the alleged crime. It is said
that the accused man had a postal order
which the missing man had in his
possession when last seen.

THE WALLER CASE.

The Process of Getting at the Facts is Very
Slow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The state de-
partment has been advised that the re-
cord in the Waller court martial for
which the French authorities found it
necessary to send to Madagascar, is ex-
pected to reach Aden, on the Red sea,
about the 13th instant. After its arrival
there some time will be required for its
transmission to Paris, and still more be-
fore it can reach Washington, if it is
decided to have it examined here, so
that it is expected to be at least a month
before the department can be in full
possession of all the facts in the case.

BOWLER DECIDES

That He Is Bigger Than Congress in the
Sugar Bounty Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Com-
ptroller Bowler, of the treasury depart-
ment, at 4 p. m. to-day promulgated his
decision in the now celebrated sugar
bounty question. He holds that as
comptroller he has jurisdiction to pass
upon the claims for sugar bounties, and
also holds that part of the act of Con-
gress making an appropriation for the
payment of sugar bounty claims is un-
constitutional.

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—The Manu-
facturers' Record says that the announce-
ment of new cotton mills projected in
the south during the last three months
exceed that of any similar time in the
history of cotton mill building in this
section. There were reported seventy-
seven mills which will have an aggre-
gate of over 300,000 spindles, which,
added to the 500,000 spindles to be put
in mills that had been reported before
May 31, makes a total of about 800,000
spindles to be added to the number
now in operation in the south. If these
mills are all built as indications show,
the aggregate investment will be some-
thing over \$10,000,000.

BOGUS CHECKS

Form the Basis of a Gigantic
System of Swindling

UNEARTHED AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrest of the Chief Conspirator May
Lead to Other Captures—Suspicious
Actions of Robert Ritson While
Contracting for the Printing of
Fraudulent Drafts—Was "Pod-
ding a Patent Punch." But the
Scheme Didn't Work With the De-
tectives.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—By the
arrest of Robert Ritson, of this city,
to-day, the police think they have
unearthed a gigantic system of swin-
dling by bogus drafts printed in the names
of eleven different national banks and
drawn to the correspondents of those
banks in Louisville, Boston, Milwaukee,
Indianapolis, Chicago and on five banks
in New York City. Last week Ritson
called at the printing house of William
son & Beecher, and representing him-
self as the agent of a cancelling punch
for use of banking houses, negotiated
for the printing of several thousand
national bank checks, which he said he
meant to use in advertising his patent
punch. He left an order for the print-
ing and furnished the firm with a stereo-
typed facsimile of a cashier's draft in
which the name of the bank was morn-
dred and could be changed.

In addition to the printing of the
check from the cut furnished, he or-
dered that the name of the banks
that were correspondents of the bank
upon which the checks purported to be
should be printed in red ink. The
checks as then produced would be an
imitation of the originals used by the
banks, the list of which he provided
the printers.

Ritson's subsequent actions, his ap-
parent nervousness and his haste to
have the work finished aroused the
firm's suspicions, and they notified Cap-
tain of Detectives Miller of the case.

This official scented an attempt at
wholesale passing of fraudulent checks,
and at once detailed Detectives Tate
and Whitcomb, who went to the print-
ers and awaited the arrival of Ritson
for the checks. They did not have long
to wait before their man arrived, and
he was taken into custody. He insisted
that he represented a punch manufactur-
ing firm and had the checks printed to
use in his business. Questioning
led him to admit that he had not been
selling cancelling punches for over a
year. He stated also that he had sold
a punch to the Third National Bank. As
the cashier of that bank was in Cap-
tain Miller's room at the time the state-
ment was made, it was promptly brand-
ed as a falsehood. Ritson was held in
bail to answer a charge of conspiracy
with unknown persons by means of
bogus checks.

A DAY SESSION

At the Durrant Trial—A Wrangle Over
the Maps.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The trial
of Theodore Durrant was dry and uninter-
esting. All of the morning and most
of the afternoon sessions were devoted
to a description of the diagram of
Emanuel church, introduced as exhibits
by both sides. Both prosecution and
defense had had drawings of the interior
of the church made to show the exact
spot where Blanche Lamont was mur-
dered. Each attorney wished his
drawing only to be introduced and the
greater part of the day was spent in
wrangling over the respective merits.
The only witnesses examined were the
draughtsmen, who prepared the diag-
rams.

Detective Gibson had been told by
the district attorney that he would be
called at the commencement of the
afternoon session, but when that time
arrived the draughtsman for the defense
was recalled and minutely examined as
to the diagram.

As the taking of testimony proceeds
interest in the trial continues. People
seem hungry for details and even un-
important statements by witnesses are
eagerly listened to by those fortunate
enough to obtain admission to the court
room. To prevent a repetition of the
struggling of yesterday's crowd around
the entrance of the court room, the
chief of police arranged to-day to have a
double line of policemen extending
down the length of the corridors, who
permitted only those to pass who had
been at the trial.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

William Beaverson, of York, Pa., in
a fit of jealousy, shot and killed his
wife and then blew out his own brains.

Ex-County Treasurer Finnan, of
Pauing, Ohio, whose term of office ex-
pired Monday, is declared, by treasury
examiners, to be \$18,000 short.

The grand vizier of Turkey has dis-
missed a number of officials of Meooh
who have been found guilty of extor-
ting taxes and of treating Armenians
with ruthless severity.

The inquiry into the massacre at Ku-
Cheng, China, is proceeding to the sat-
isfaction of the American and British
consuls. There have been a number of
important convictions. Among those
condemned are some of the ringleaders
of the riot.

The British house of commons, in re-
sponse to a summons in the usual form,
appeared in the house of lords yester-
day, where the royal assent to the act
passed during the session was announ-
ced. A decree was then read pro-
nouncing parliament until November 18.

Through business of all kinds has
been resumed on the Mexican National
railroads. All the damage caused by
the storms has been repaired. The
Mexican Herald is receiving the full
Associated Press reports, to the great
satisfaction of the English speaking re-
sidents.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler has re-
ceived an invitation for the G. A. R. to
attend the Cotton States International
Exposition at Atlanta the 21st instant.
Bismarck and Gray Day, He is anxious
that the comrades should know they are
invited to be present and mingle with
those who were the gray from 1861 to
1865, and trusts a large number will be
there.

KEYSTONE DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the State Societies at Lancaster.
The Usual Platform Adopted.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 5.—The seventh
annual general assembly of the Demo-
cratic societies of Pennsylvania met in
Maennerchor hall in this city to-day.
Representatives of Democratic organi-
zations from all parts of the state to the
number of about 600 were present.
President Chauncey F. Black called the
gathering to order.

The hall was decorated with the em-
blems of various clubs and a brass band
in the gallery helped to enliven the pro-
ceedings.

Colonel D. F. Magee, of Lancaster
county, was unanimously chosen tem-
porary chairman.

Chairman Keilly, of the local com-
mittee of arrangements, announced that
because of the inability of Secretary
Carlsile and Postmaster General Wilson
to be present, the mass meeting announ-
ced for to-night had been abandoned
and a general reception at the club
house of the Young Men's Demo-
cratic Society substituted.

After the appointment of committees
on permanent organizations, resolutions
and election of officers for next year, a
recess was taken until 2 p. m. The con-
vention adopted resolutions congratulating
the people on the general prosper-
ity of the country and the revival of
trade as a result of Democratic meas-
ures; declaring that the late depression
was due to the Sherman silver law and
the McKinley tariff law, and that in-
dustries had been revived by the Wilson
bill, and reaffirming the platform of
the last national and state Democratic
conventions, and especially in favor of
tariff reform and sound money.

Continuing the platform expresses
confidence in the wisdom and patriot-
ism of President Cleveland, and "our
great secretary of the treasury, John G.
Carlsile."

The Republican legislature is de-
nounced; also the administration of
Governor Hastings.

In conclusion the resolutions oppose
the adoption of the unit rule in casting
the votes of the delegates to the national
convention.

William J. Brennan, of Pittsburgh,
was chosen permanent chairman and a
list of honorary vice presidents and sec-
retaries was named. Chauncey F.
Black, of York, was unanimously re-
elected president for the ensuing year,
as was also Major John D. Worman, of
Philadelphia, the secretary.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The State League at Binghamton—A
Local Option Resolution.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The
number of delegates present at the
state Republican league convention to-
day was largely in excess of last night's at-
tendance. Alfred Conkling, of New
York, announced that he intended to in-
troduce a local option resolution. He
prepared it and showed it to the lead-
ers. It read:

"Resolved, That the delegates to this
convention favor the principle of local
option by counties for the sale of liquor
on Sunday and when any county con-
tains a city the question should be sub-
mitted separately to electors of the city
and those of the county."

President Green, in opening the ses-
sion, said that the league of clubs was
never in such good condition and sev-
eral new clubs had been added this year
while there had been no withdrawals.

"The duty of Republican clubs," he
said, "is to promote and promulgate
Republican doctrine and they don't
have to go out of their own balliwick to
work. I don't believe that a club in
New York county has any right to inter-
fere in New York county's affairs."

Colonel Robert P. Porter, of Cleve-
land, O., was introduced and addressed
the convention.

At the afternoon session a platform
was adopted, the most important
planks of which follow:

"While deploring the terrible cost of
the lesson, it is a matter of rejoicing
that the American people are now fully
convinced that the Republican doc-
trine of protection to home indus-
tries is a truthful fact instead of a false
theory."

"We believe in such a standard of
values that every dollar coined or issued
by the United States government will
pass at par at any market of the world
and that among the different kinds of
money issued no dollar should have
any superiority or prestige over an-
other dollar."

HACKLEY INDIGNANT

That His Story Is Impugned by the Kansas
City Attorney.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5.—J. S. Hackley,
the liquor drummer, who "turned up"
Dr. Fraker, is indignant that the Kansas
City attorney should attempt to cast
doubts upon his story. Mr. Hackley,
referring to-day to the statement of
Lawyer D. J. Hoel, Kansas City, that
the insurance people had all their plans
for the capture, and knew of the where-
abouts of Fraker before Mr. Hackley in-
formed them, said numerous confer-
ences had been held by him (Hackley)
with the attorneys. Mr. Hackley adds:
"Finally they asked me how much
Fraker wanted to 'smack.' I told them
\$10,000. Then they requested me to go
back to Mobley, see Harry again in the
jail, stand him off in his demand until
Saturday, August 31, and on the even-
ing of August 31, I received a tele-
gram from Attorney Horrick, of Kan-
sas City, reading: 'Have written you
a long letter.' I got the letter Sunday
morning. It consisted of two and a half
pages of typewritten matter, contained
an offer of \$2,000 in cash and a certain
percent of all the money recovered for
what I had done, and was signed by At-
torneys Horrick, Hoel and Vandenberg.
This was on September 1. On Septem-
ber 2 I received a telegram from Hor-
rick telling me to let the matter drop.
That evening Dr. Fraker was arrested in
his retreat in Minnesota."

THE GOLD RESERVE

Falls Slightly Below the Hundred Million
Dollar Mark.

New York, Sept. 5.—The treasury's
gold reserve as reported from Wash-
ington to-day at \$99,127,367, shows the
first break below the \$100,000,000 mark
since June 25. Its lowest point was
\$11,310,181, on February 13. It first ex-
ceeded the limit after the syndicate
contract was made on June 26, when it
reached \$109,930,337. The reserve
reached its highest point, \$107,371,230,
this year on July 10. Of course the
daily treasury statement reflects con-
ditions which prevailed two days ago, so

actually the reserve, owing to the
week's deposit of syndicate gold, is now
above the \$100,000,000 limit, to-day's
figures really applying to the state of
the treasury on Tuesday.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

The American Delegates Receive a Royal
Welcome—Mr. Gompers' Address.

CARDIFF, Sept. 5.—Messrs. Samuel
Gompers and P. J. McGuire, who repre-
sent the United States in the trades
union congress, were given a hearty re-
ception at this afternoon's session.
President Jenkins, in welcoming the
American delegates, said that although
geographically divided, the workers of
America, Great Britain and Ireland
were united on all important questions
pertaining to the elevation of their
class. Mr. Gompers, in replying to the
address of President Jenkins, spoke of
the solidarity of feeling and sympathy
that existed among the trades unionists
of the countries represented in this con-
gress, who, he said, are of one blood and
had a common heritage. He looked
forward to the day when all workers
speaking the English language would
unite with the workers of all countries
who are struggling onward for the at-
tainment of that end for which the
whole past has been a perpetual en-
deavor, with an intensity of purpose
that would ensure the accomplishment
of great results. Mr. Gompers said that
he believed that the British trades union
congress and the American Federation
of Labor would compare favorably with
the British parliament or with the
American Congress.

Mr. Gompers said further that Amer-
ica had many difficulties to contend
with, but that it would be cowardice on
the part of wage-workers to defer the
struggle for the longer the contest was
postponed the fiercer and more intense
it would become. By the coming con-
gress, Mr. Gompers said he hoped to
see the bond of labor's inter-continental
solidarity strengthened. With labor united,
swords shall be beaten into plow shares
and spears into pruning hooks, and
"nation shall not lift up sword against
nation, nor shall they learn war any
more."

Mr. McGuire, in responding to the
address of welcome, said that he had
crossed the ocean in the name of Amer-
ican labor to convey to those present an
expression of fervent good wishes from
their fellow-strugglers in America. He
regarded Great Britain as the alma
mater of trades unionism.

The congress voted its thanks to the
American delegates for their addresses.
The Americans were also presented
with medals commemorative of their
visit. The congress then sang "For
They Are Jolly Good Fellows," with
great enthusiasm.

THE LETTER CARRIERS.

The Tenure of Office Resolution—The Pen-
sion Question Under Discussion.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—At to-day's
session of the National Association of
Letter Carriers, the tenure of office bill
was brought up for discussion, and the
legislative committee was urged to do
their utmost for the passage of the bill.

When the New York delegation asked
for the consideration of the bill, the
Chicago contingent declared that the
first business before the convention was
the discussion of the pensioning of
letter carriers. The tenure of office bill,
however, was presented in the shape of
a resolution, which was endorsed by
Police Commissioner Roosevelt, of New
York. No action was taken in regard
to the bill, precedence being given to
the pensioning of letter carriers.

The delegates from Chicago were al-
loquent in their demands for the conven-
tion to approve of petitioning Congress
to pass a measure for the pensioning
of letter carriers, and said that if a mea-
sure of that kind was passed 1,400 letter
carriers of Chicago would join the na-
tional association. This measure was
then referred to the committee on resolu-
tions.

The committee on legislation report-
ed negatively the resolution by the Bu-
falo delegation, which provides that the
constitution be so amended that all
proxies be received as votes on all mat-
ters with the exception of the election
of officers.

WINDOW GLASS COMBINE

Formed by Twenty-six Companies in the
Pittsburgh District.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 5.—Repre-
sentatives of twenty-six window glass
manufacturing firms met here to-day
and formed the Pittsburgh Window
Glass Company and elected H. Sellers
McKee, president. The company in-
cludes all window glass factories in this
territory except the Chamber company.
The movement to-day is a following out
of the plan inaugurated in Indiana a
short time ago, and it is said the Indiana
company and the Pittsburgh company
will soon join interests for the purpose
of fighting foreign competition. Should
the union take place, the combined
capital will be \$25,000,000, of which the
Pittsburgh company will represent
nearly seventy per cent.

A meeting of the manufacturers will
be held in Chicago next Monday for
the purpose of fixing prices for the season.
In order to offset foreign competition it
is the intention to allow a differential
of 75 per cent to seaboard jobbers.

A GLASS STRIKE.

Unskilled Workers Will Endorse Their
Demand for no Increase.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 4.—The un-
skilled glass house workers D. A. 12,
K. of L., met to-day and decided to
strike on Tuesday next for an advance
of 12 1/2 per cent. D. A. 12 represents
12,000 workers, and should the manu-
facturers allow a strike work will stop
in a large number of factories.

The workmen asked for a conference
with the manufacturers on August 10,
but their request was ignored. Now
they will try to enforce their demand
by a general strike.

Ordered a New Trial.

MANASSAS, Va., Sept. 5.—Judge Lipe-
comb to-day set aside the verdict ren-
dered by the jury yesterday in the case
of George Posey and his son Fred, con-
victed of murder. The judge ordered a
new trial on the ground of improper
conduct on the part of one of the jurors,
who, it is alleged, offered to bet the
accused would be convicted.

Weather Forecast for the District.
For West Virginia, fair with shifting to cool-
dry. For Western Pennsylvania, fair, preceded by
local showers near the lake; southerly
wind during the day; warmer in the northern
portion. For Ohio generally fair during Friday; south-
easterly winds.

CAN'T KEEP 'EM AWAY.

In Spite of Heavy Rain and Very
Threatening Weather

A TREMENDOUS CROWD GATHERED

On the State Fair Grounds the
Fourth Day—18,000 People

WITNESSED R